

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 45. Vol. V.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1814.

[Vol. 28.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY EVENING, BY
F. BRADFORD JR.

Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

A Grand Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky will be held at Mason's Hall in the town of Lexington, on the third Monday in November next, at 10 o'clock.—The representatives of the subordinate lodges are required to be punctual in their attendance.
JAMES G. TROTTER, G. Sec.

THE Companions of the H. Royal Chapter within the state of Kentucky are invited to attend at the Masonic Hall in the town of Lexington, on the last Monday in November next, at ten o'clock, A. M.

By order of the H. C.
D. BRADFORD, Scribe.

Lexington, Oct. 17.

ATTENTION!

THE preceptor of the Military Academy returns his thanks to the gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity for their liberal patronage, and informs them that his *Military School* will commence as soon as he makes up a sufficient class—hours of tuition from 7 till 9 o'clock.

Those gentlemen that intend becoming members will please immediately to call and subscribe at Mr. Roberts's boarding house.
Lexington, Oct. 21.

FOR SALE.

THE Three Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT near the state house in the town of Frankfort, now occupied by Mrs. Bush as a tavern.
TH. T. BAIR,
Agent for the owner.

Lexington, Oct. 3, 1814.

Doctor Walter Brashear

HAS just taken up his residence in Lexington, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.
Calls on them at their shop will be particularly attended to by one or the other of them.
19-1f May 10, 1813.

CASH WILL BE GIVEN

For Six or Eight

LIKELY NEGRO BOYS,

From 14 to 18 years of age.—None will be purchased unless first rate.
Enquire of the Printer.
August 22. 34-1f

LEVI L. TODD,

WILL PRACTISE LAW in the Fayette, Bourbon and Scott circuit courts—his place of residence is Lexington.
Sept. 6, 1813. 36-1f

COTTON YARN,

Of all kinds, of the best quality, and at reduced prices, for sale at the Factory of
JOHN JONES.
Water street, Lexington. 34

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of Ellis, Trotter, & Morrow, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the above firm are requested to call and settle off their respective accounts by the 10th Nov. to Ellis & Morrow, under which firm the business in future will be conducted.
41-6 Oct. 7.

The Co-partnership

Of Lowry & Shaw having been recently dissolved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes the liberty of informing his friends that he has commenced a separate establishment next door to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexington, Ky. Every exertion as heretofore, will be used to accommodate those who may favor him with their orders—and the usual attention to customers. Hats of the first quality only, always on hand, for those who may please to call.
41 Hiram Shaw.

LOST

On the ground where the drill muster was held on Friday, 29th ult. a *Musket*, *Bayonet* and *Cartouch Box*—the person who has found them will be rewarded for his trouble by leaving them at this office.

COLEMAN & MEGOWAN,

HAVING disposed of their stock of Goods, request all those indebted to them to call at their Warehouse on Water street, next door above S. & G. Trotter, and settle their accounts.
41 Lexington, October 10, 1814.

NOBLE & BYWATERS

Have opened an elegant assortment of *MERCHANDISE*,
Perhaps the best in the western country which will be sold either wholesale or retail for cash or approved negotiable indorsed paper. Their store will be found in the brick house formerly occupied by John Keiser as a tavern, and lately by E. Noble as a store. 20,000 lbs. best cotton in half bales sale.
Those indebted to E. Noble on note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment—no indulgence will be given.
Those having claims against E. Noble, will please bring them for settlement. 41

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best *DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES*.
Commissaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for *TALLOW*, *HOGS LARD*, *KITCHEN GREASE*, *Asbes* & *Pot Ashes*, at the above factory.
41 October 10, 1814.

Sales at Auction.

MERINO SHEEP.

TWENTY CHOICE MERINO EWES
For sale on Monday, 13th Nov. being Fayette court day, at four months credit for approved negotiable paper. Those sheep are genuine merinos—young and healthy—have been tup'd by a superior buck. Farmers and others have now an opportunity of procuring this valuable breed of sheep. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock on Short street, opposite Oliver Keen's stable.
44 D. BRADFORD, Auc.

SLAVES AT AUCTION.

GEORGE NORTON,
Proposes selling on Saturday the 12th day of November next, at auction, about
26 or 30 likely Negroes.

Principally Men and Boys, and mostly Tradesmen; such as *Milners*, *Blacksmiths* and *Shoemakers*, and some *Farmers*. Those Negroes having been many of them employed in his factory, would be a valuable acquisition to any person engaged in the Naylor's tools. There will be sold at the same time all the Naylor's tools, with four complete sets of Blacksmith's tools. The above will be sold on a credit of six and twelve months, for approved negotiable indorsed notes, with a discount of 10 per cent. per annum for prompt payment.

At the same time will be sold, the

HOUSE & LOT,

Now occupied by said Norton, on Cheapside. This is as good as any stand in Lexington for a store, and will be sold on a credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, secured as above.
The sale will commence at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the above house, on Cheapside.
Daniel Bradford, Auc.

FULLING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscriber's wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that they intend carrying on the

FULLING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, on the Town Fork, one mile from Lexington, at Royle's carding factory. They will attend at the following places on the 1st day of every court, for the reception of cloth, which shall be returned on the succeeding court days completely finished, viz: at the Columbian Inn, in Lexington, at Watkins' tavern in Versailles, and at Benj. Milner's tavern in Richmond.

Cloth deposited at Larkin Ballard's in Madison county, and at Tauls' place on the Tates' Creek road, three miles from the river, shall be attended to with due respect and promptness when passing to and from Richmond. The subscribers flatter themselves, from the superiority of their establishment, to be able to finish cloth inferior to none in Kentucky, and hope to merit a reasonable share of public patronage.
HENRY BALLARD,
THOMAS ROYLE.
October 17. 42

Lexington Porter & Ale BREWERY.

JOHN COLEMAN intends to commence Brewing in a few days—Those desirous of obtaining a regular supply of Grains during the season, are requested to make an early application at the Brewery, otherwise they will be liable to disappointment. Wanted a good Journeyman COOPER, to whom liberal wages will be given.

HOPS bought in large or small quantities. Those having Barley for sale are requested to send a sample of it to the Brewery previous to bringing it to town. A steady good Draught Horse for sale.
42-6 Lex. Oct. 17.

FOR SALE

A pair of low priced healthy HORSES, very suitable for a hackney coach.
Also, a strong two-horse WAGON. English body, side boards, cover, feed trough and harness.

Also, TWO BOULTING CLOTHS, suitable for a small merchant mill. They were chosen by perhaps the most skillful miller in the state; and were not used, in all, more than six or eight days.

The subscriber continues to keep Grain, Meal, &c. and a general assortment of Groceries and Dry Goods, among which are, Kersimeres, Woollen and Cotton Cords, Callicoos, Gingham, Black and White Cambricks, an elegant assortment of Ribbons, Laces, &c.—Spun and raw Cotton, Ladies' Shoes, Men's coarse and fine do. &c. &c.

N. BURROWS,
Corner of First & Mulberry sts. near the Jail.
The subscriber has also WHISKEY, by the barrel or small—TAR, by the barrel or small; a quantity of LAMP-BLACK, in lb. papers.
Sept. 12. 37-1f. N. B.

THE Subscriber has on hand at his Smith Shop, formerly occupied by Wm. Hart, an assortment of the following articles of a superior quality, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash or the usual credits, viz:

Warranted Axes
Steeled Hoes
Carey Ploughs
Common ditto,
Grubbing Hoes
Mattocks
Hinges of all descriptions
Carpenters, Hatchets
Hand Axes
Freshforks.

The subscriber having five Forges, will be able to execute large jobs on the shortest notice—Horse shoeing will be particularly and carefully attended to.

R. DOWNING.
Lexington, Feb. 26, 1814. 9-1f

CREDITORS & DEBTORS,

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT SAMUEL LONG, of the town of Lexington, hath conveyed, assigned and transferred to the undersigned, all his estate of every description in trust for the payment of his debts.—The most speedy mode will be adopted for the settlement of all his accounts. All persons therefore having unsettled accounts with him will please to bring them forward as early as possible for adjustment.
J. MCKINLEY.
Oct. 3d, 1814.

CAUTION.

I warn the public against trading for a note given by me to John Cleveland of Shelby county, for a horse which said Cleveland had no right to sell.—The note calls for one hundred gallons of whisky on the first day of March 1815.

WILLIAM BARTLETT.

Fayette County, Oct. 18 1814.

PUBLIC SALE.

Agreeably to a decree of the Jessamine Circuit Court at their July term, 1814, will be sold to the highest bidder on the 23d day of November next, on the premises 97 ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND, in Jessamine county, on Sinking creek. The land and plantation belonging to the heirs of Joseph Sallee, dec'd on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bond with good and approved security, and a warranted deed made to the purchaser agreeably to said decree, which will be made fully known on the day of sale. The above tract of land is handsomely improved with a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, smoke-house, dairy, spring house barn and other out houses and is an advantageous as well as a convenient situation.

JACOB SODOWSDY,
RICHARD LAFON, } Comrs.
JAMES DUNN. 44-2*

Oct. 27. 1814.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 25th inst. a YELLOW WOMAN named JATTILDA; 22 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, straight made, had on when she went away, a blue cotton dress, cross-barred, lined and bound shoes, cross barred handkerchief round her head, very curly hair for her colour, high nose, reads and writes a little, and has been seen since in the neighborhood of Lexington. The above reward will be given if taken out of the state, or TEN DOLLARS if taken in the state and secured so that I get her again, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home to me in Lexington.

LEAVING YOUNG.
October 31. 44

THE SUBSCRIBERS want immediately eight or ten BOYS, fourteen or fifteen years of age, as apprentices to the file cutting business. Two good BLACK SMITHS, will meet with liberal encouragement if application be made immediately. They also wish to hire a trusty HOUSE SERVANT, that can come well recommended as a Cook, washer & Ironer.

REDD & WOMACK.
Lexington, Oct. 31, 1814. 44-1f

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT,
ADJOINING the town of Lexington, containing ten acres, with all the necessary and convenient buildings, is offered for sale, on good and easy terms. Apply to
D. BRADFORD, Auc.
Sept. 19.

WANTED TO RENT,
Immediately, ONE OR TWO ROOMS,
Enquire of the PRINTER.

ALMANACS,

BY THE GROSS, DOZEN OR SINGLE,
For sale at this Office.

CONGRESS.

THE INSTRUCTIONS.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States

I now transmit to Congress copies of the instructions to the Plenipotentiaries of the U. States, charged with negotiating a Peace with Great Britain, as referred to in my message of the 10th instant.

JAMES MADISON.
Washington, October 13th, 1814.

Mr. Moore, Secretary of State, to the Plenipotentiaries of the United States, for creating of Peace with Great Britain, dated.

Department of State, April 15th, 1813.

GENTLEMEN—I had the honor on the 10th to receive from Mr. Adams two letters, one bearing date on the 30th Sept. and the other on the 17th October last, communicating the overture of the Emperor of Russia to promote peace by his friendly mediation between the United States and Great Britain. On the day following, Mr. Daschkoff, the Russian Minister, made a similar communication to this department. The subject has, in consequence, been duly considered, and I have now to make known to you the result.

The President has not hesitated to accept the mediation of Russia, and he indulges a strong hope that it will produce the desired effect. It is not known that Great Britain has acceded to the proposition, but it is presumed that she will not decline it. The President thought it improper to postpone his decision, until he should hear of that of the British government. Sincerely desirous of peace, he has been willing to avail himself of every opportunity which might tend to promote it, on just & honorable conditions, and in accepting this overture he has been particularly gratified to evince, by the manner of it, the distinguished consideration which the United States entertain for the Emperor Alexander. Should the British government accept the mediation, the negotiation to which it leads will be held at St. Petersburg. The President commits it to you, for which a commission is enclosed, and he has appointed Mr. Harris Secretary of the mission.

The impressment of our seamen and illegal blockades, as exemplified more particularly in the orders in council, were the principal causes of the war. Had not Great Britain persevered obstinately in the violation of these important rights, the war would not have been declared. It will cease as soon as these rights are respected. The proposition made by Mr. Russell to the British government immediately after the war, and the answer given by this department to Admiral Warren's letter since, shew the ground on which the United States were willing to adjust the controversy relative to impressment.

This has been further evinced by a report of the committee of Foreign Relations of the

House of Representatives, and an act of Congress passed in consequence of that report.—By these documents you will see that to accommodate this important difference, the U. States are disposed to exclude British seamen although from the American service. This being effectually done, the British government can have no pretext for the practice. How shall it be done? By restraints to be imposed by each nation on the naturalization of the seamen of the other, excluding at the same time all others not naturalized—or shall the right of each nation to naturalize the seamen of the other be prohibited, and each exclude from its service the natives of the other? Whatever the rule is, it ought to be reciprocal. If Great Britain is allowed to naturalize American seamen, the United States should enjoy the same privilege. If it is demanded that the United States shall exclude from their service all native British subjects, a like exclusion of American citizens from the British service ought to be reciprocated. The mode also should be common to both countries. Each should be at liberty to give the same facilities, or be bound to impose the same restraints that the other does. The President is willing to agree to either alternative, and to carry it into effect by the most eligible regulations that can be devised.

If the first alternative is adopted, the extent of the proposed exclusion will depend on the impediments to naturalization, on the efficacy of the regulations to prevent imposition, and the fidelity of their execution. The greater the difficulty in acquiring the right of citizenship, the easier will it be to avoid imposition, and the more complete the desired exclusion. The law of the last session of Congress relative to seamen proves how sincerely desirous the Legislature as well as Executive branch of our government, is to adjust this controversy on conditions which may be satisfactory to Great Britain. By that law it is made indispensable for every British subject who may hereafter become a citizen, to reside five years without intermission within the United States, & so many guards are imposed to prevent frauds, that it seems to be impossible that they should be eluded. No British subject can be employed in a public or private ship of the U. S. unless he produces to the commander in one instance, and to the collector in the other, a certified copy of the act by which he became naturalized. A list of the crew, in the case of a private ship, must be taken, certified and recorded by the collector, and the consuls or commercial agents of Great Britain may object to any seamen, and attend the investigation.—The commander of a public ship receiving a person not duly qualified shall forfeit a thousand dollars, and the commander or owner of a private ship, knowing thereof, five hundred dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt; one half to the informer and one half to the United States. It is also made penal, punishable as a felony by imprisonment and labor from three to five years, or by fine, from five hundred to one thousand dollars, for any person to forge or counterfeit, or to pass, or use any forged or counterfeited certificate of citizenship, or to sell or dispose of one.

It may fairly be presumed that if this law should be carried into effect, it would exclude all British seamen from our service.

By requiring five years continued residence in the United States, as the condition of citizenship, few if any British seamen would ever take advantage of it. Such as had left Great Britain, and had resided five years in the country, would be likely to abandon the sea forever. And by making it the duty of the commanders of our public and of the collectors, in the case of private ships, to require an authenticated copy from the clerk of the court, before which a British subject, who offered his service, had been naturalized, as indispensable to his admission, and highly penal in either to take a person not duly qualified, and by allowing also British agents to object to any one offering his service, and to prosecute by suit the commander or collector, as the case might be, for receiving an improper person, it seems to be impossible that such should be received.

If the second alteration is adopted; that is, if all native British subjects are to be hereafter excluded from our service, it is important that the stipulation providing for it should operate so as not to affect those who have been already naturalized. By our law all the rights of natives are given to naturalized citizens.—It is contended by some that these complete rights do not extend beyond the limits of the United States; that in naturalizing a foreigner, no state can absolve him from the obligation which he owes to his former government, and that he becomes a citizen in a qualified sense only. This doctrine, if true in any case, is less applicable to the United States than to any other power. Expatriation seems to be a natural right, and by the original character of our institutions, founded by compact, on principle, and particularly by the unqualified investment of the adopted citizen with the full rights of the native, all that the United States could do, to place him on the same footing, has been done. In point of interest, the object is of little importance to either party. The number to be affected by the stipulation is inconsiderable; nor can that be a cause of surprise, when the character of that class of men is considered. It merely happens that a seaman who settles on a farm, or engages in a trade, and pursues it for any length of time, returns to sea. His youthful days are exhausted in his first occupation. He leaves it with regret and adopts another, either in consequence of marriage, of disease, or as an asylum for age.

To a stipulation which shall operate prospectively only, the same objection does not apply. In naturalizing foreigners, the United States may prescribe the limit to which their privileges shall extend. It is made a condition that no native British subject, who may hereafter become a citizen, shall be employed in our public or private ships, their exclusion will violate no right. These who might become citizens afterwards would acquire the right; subject to that condition, and would be bound by it. To such a stipulation the President is willing to assent, altho' he would much prefer the alternative of restraints on naturalization; and to prevent frauds and to carry the same fully into effect, you are authorized to employ all the restraints & checks, with the necessary modifications, to suit the case, that are provided in the act above recited, relative to seamen, for the purposes of that act.

In requiring that the stipulation to exclude

British seamen from our service, with the regulations for carrying it into effect, be made reciprocal: the President desires that you make a provision, authorizing the United States, if they should be so disposed, to dispense with the obligations imposed by it on American citizens. The liberal spirit of our Government and laws is unfriendly to restraints on our citizens, such at least as are imposed on British subjects from becoming members of other societies. This has been shewn in the law of the last session relative to seamen, to which your particular attention has been already drawn. This provision may likewise be reciprocated if desired.

The President is not particularly solicitous that either of these alternatives (making the proposed reservation in case the latter be) should be preferred. To secure the United States against impressment he is willing to adopt either. He expects in return that a clear and distinct provision shall be made against the practice. The precise form in which it may be done is not insisted on, provided the import is explicit. All that is required is, that in consideration of the act to be performed on the part of the United States, the British Government shall stipulate in some adequate manner, to terminate or forbear the practice of impressment from American vessels.

It has been suggested as an expedient mode for the adjustment of this controversy that British cruisers should have a right to search our vessels for British seamen, but that the Commanders thereof should be subjected to penalties, in case they made mistakes, and took from them American citizens. By this the British Government would acquire the right of search for seamen, with that of impressing on our vessels the subjects of all other powers. It will not escape your attention, that by admitting the right, in any case, we give up the principle, and leave the door open to every kind of abuse. The same objection is applicable to any and every other arrangement, which withholds the respect due to our flag by not allowing it to protect the crew sailing under it.

If the first alternative should be adopted, it will follow that none of the British seamen who may be in the United States at the time the treaty takes effect, and who shall not have become citizens, will be admitted into our service, until they acquire that right.

If the second is adopted, the number of native British seamen, who have been naturalized, and will be admissible into our service, will not, it is believed exceed a few hundred, all others who may be in the United States at the time the treaty takes effect, or who may arrive afterwards, will be excluded.

As a necessary incident to an adjustment on the principle of either alternative, it is expected that all American seamen, who have been impressed, will be discharged, and that those who have been naturalized, under the British laws, by compulsive service, will be permitted to withdraw.

I have to repeat that the great object which you have to secure, in regard to impressment, is, that our flag shall protect the crew, and providing for this in a satisfactory manner, that you are authorized to secure Great Britain effectually against the employment of her seamen in the service of the United States. This it is believed would be done by the adoption of either of the above alternatives, and the application to that which may be adopted, of the checks contained in the law of the last session relative to seamen; in aid of which it will always be in the power of Great Britain to make regulations operating in her own ports, with a view to the same effect.—To terminate, however, this controversy in a manner satisfactory to both parties, the President is willing, should other checks be suggested as likely to be more effectual, consistent with the spirit of our constitution, that you should adopt them. The strong feature of the first alternative which authorizes the naturalization of seamen, requires their continued residence in the United States for five years, as indispensable to the attainment of that right. In case this alternative be adopted, the President is willing, for example, to secure a compliance with that condition, to make it the duty of each alien, who may be desirous to become a citizen, to appear in court every year, for the term of five years, till his right shall be completed. This example is given, not as a limitation of your power; for to the exclusion of British seamen from our service, no repugnance is felt. To such exclusion the amicable adjustment of this controversy with Great Britain affords a strong motive, but not the only one. It is a growing sentiment in the U. States, that they ought to depend on their own population, for the supply of their ships of war and merchant service; experience has shewn that it is an abundant resource. In expressing this sentiment, you will do it in a manner to inspire more fully a confidence, that the arrangement which you may enter into, will be carried faithfully into effect, without derogating, however, from the conciliatory spirit of the accommodation.

A strong desire has heretofore been expressed by the British government to obtain of the United States an arrangement to prevent the desertion of British seamen, when in our ports, and it cannot be doubted, that a stipulation to that effect would be highly satisfactory, as well as useful to Great Britain. It is fairly to be presumed that it, alone, would afford to the British government a strong inducement to enter into a satisfactory arrangement of the difference relating to impressment. The claim is not inadmissible, especially as the United States have a reciprocal interest in the restoration of deserters from American vessels in British ports. You may therefore agree to an article, such as hath been heretofore authorized by the United States, which shall make it the duty of each party to deliver them up.

Of the right of the United States to be exempt from the degrading practice of impressment, so much has been already said, & with such ability, that it would be useless, especially to you, who are otherwise so well acquainted with it, to dilate on its merits. I must observe, however, that the practice is utterly repugnant to the law of nations; that it is supported by no treaty with any nation; that it was never acquiesced in by any; and that a submission to it by the United States, would be the abandonment, in favor of Great Britain, of all claim to neutral rights, and of all other rights on the ocean.

This practice is not founded on any belligerent right. The greatest extent to which the belligerent claim has been carried, over the

vessels of neutral nations, is, to board, & take from them, persons in the land and sea service of an enemy, contraband of war, an enemy's property. All nations agree respecting the two first articles, but there has been and still exists a diversity of opinion as to the last. On that and other questions of considerable importance, disputes have arisen which are yet unsettled. The Empress Catharine of Russia, a distinguished advocate of just principles, placed herself in 1780 at the head of neutral nations, in favor of a liberal construction of their rights, and her successors have generally followed her example. In all the discussions on these topics, we find nothing of the British claim to impressment; no acknowledgment of it in any treaty, or proof of submission to it by any power. If instances have occurred in which British cruisers have taken British seamen from the vessels of other nations, they were as it is presumed, in cases either not acquiesced in or of an extraordinary nature only, affording no countenance to their practice and pretension in relation to the United States. Cases of this kind, if such there be, afford no proof of a systematic claim in the British government to impressment, or of submission to it by other powers. This claim has been set up against the United States only, who have in consequence thereof been compelled to discuss its merits.

This claim is in fact traced to another source, the allegiance due by British subjects to their sovereign, and his right by virtue thereof, to their services. This has been distinctly stated in a late declaration by the Prince Regent. Knowing the nature of the claim, we know also the extent of the right & obligations incident to it. Allegiance is a political relation between a sovereign and his people. It is the obligation which binds the latter in return for the protection which they receive. These reciprocal duties have the same limit. They are confined to the dominions of the sovereign, beyond which he has no rights, can afford no protection, and can of course claim no allegiance. A citizen or subject of one power, entering the dominions of another, owes allegiance to the latter, in return for the protection he receives. Whether a sovereign has a right to claim the service of such of his subjects as have left his own dominions is a question, respecting which also a difference of opinion may exist. It is certain that no sovereign has a right to pursue his subjects into the territories of another, be the motive for it what it may. Such an entry, without the consent of the other power, would be a violation of its territory, and an act of hostility. Officers, even conspirators, cannot be pursued by one power into the territory of another, nor are they delivered up by the latter, except in compliance with treaties, or by favor. That the vessels of a nation are considered a part of its territory, with the exception of the belligerent right only, is a principle too well established to be brought into discussion. Each state has exclusive jurisdiction over its own vessels. Its laws govern in them, and offences against those laws are punishable by its tribunals only. The flag of a nation protects every thing sailing under it, in time of peace, and in time of war likewise, with the exception of the belligerent rights growing out of the war. An entry on board the vessels of one power by the cruisers of another, in any other case, and the exercise of any other authority over them, is a violation of right, and an act of hostility.

The British government, aware of the truth of this doctrine, has endeavored to avoid its consequences in the late declaration of the Prince Regent. It has not contended that British cruisers have a right to pursue and search our vessels for British seamen. It asserts only that they have a right to search them for other objects, and being on board for a lawful cause, and finding British seamen there, that they have a right to impress and bring them away, under the claim of allegiance. When we see a systematic pursuit of our vessels by British cruisers, and the impressment of seamen from them, not at a port of the enemy, where a regular blockade had been instituted, and by the blockading squadron; but in every part of the ocean, on our coast, and even in our harbors, it is difficult to believe that impressment is not the real motive, and the other the pretext for it. But to place this argument of the British government on the strongest ground, let it be admitted that the entry was lawful, is it so to commit an act not warranted by the purpose for which the entry was made? There is a levity in this argument, which neither suits the parties nor the subject. The British government founds its right of impressment from our ships on that of allegiance, which is a permanent right, equally applicable to peace and war. The right of impressment, therefore, from the vessels of other powers must likewise be permanent, and equally applicable to peace and war. It would not, however, take this broad ground; lest the injustice and extravagance of the penetration might excite the astonishment and indignation of other powers, to whom it would be equally applicable. To claim it as a belligerent right would have been equally unjust and absurd, as no trace of it could be found in the Belligerent Code. The British government was, therefore, reduced to a very embarrassing dilemma. To acknowledge that it could not support the claim, on either principle, would be to relinquish it, and yet it could rely on neither. It endeavored to draw some aid from both. A state of war exists which brings the parties together, Great Britain, as a belligerent, and the U. States as a neutral power. British officers have now a right to board and search American vessels, but for what? Persons in the service of an enemy, contraband of war, or enemy's property? This would not accomplish the end. It is however, the utmost limit of the belligerent right. Allegiance, which is an attribute of sovereignty, comes to her aid, and communicates all the necessary power. The national character of the neutral vessel ceases. The complete right of sovereignty and jurisdiction over it is transferred to Great Britain. It is on this foundation that the British government has raised this monstrous superstructure. It is with this kind of argument that it attempts to justify its practice of impressment from our vessels.

TREASURY REPORT.

Extract of a letter from the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated

Washington, October 14, 1814

SIR—The Committee of Ways and Means have had under their consideration the support of public credit by a system of taxation more extended than the one heretofore adopted. They have determined to suspend proceedings on their report at present before the House of Representatives, with a view to afford you an opportunity of suggesting any other, or such additional provisions as may be necessary to revive and maintain unimpaired the public credit. I have the honor to be, &c &c

JOHN W. EPPES.

Hon. Mr. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE ANSWER.

Treasury Department,
October 17, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 14th inst. and, aware of the necessity for an early exposition of Congress on the subject to which it relates, I proceed, at the moment of entering upon the duties of office, to offer to the consideration of the committee of Ways and Means, an answer on the several points of their enquiry.

Contemplating the present state of the finances, it is obvious, that a deficiency in the revenue, and a depreciation in the public credit, exist from causes which cannot in any degree be ascribed, either to the want of resources, or to the want of integrity in the nation. Different minds will conceive different opinions in relation to some of those causes; but it will be agreed on all sides, that the most operative have been the inadequacy of our system of taxation to form a foundation for public credit; and the absence even from that system of the means which are best adapted to anticipate, collect and distribute the public revenue.

The wealth of the nation, in the value and products of its soil, in all the acquisitions of personal property, and in all the varieties of industry, remains almost untouched by the hand of government; for, the national faith, and not the national wealth, has hitherto been the principal instrument of finance. It was reasonable, however, to expect, that a period must occur in the course of a protracted war, when confidence in the accumulating public engagements could only be secured by an active demonstration, both of the capacity and the disposition to perform them. In the present state of the treasury, therefore, it is a just consolation to reflect, that a prompt and resolute application of the resources of the country will eventually relieve from every pecuniary embarrassment and vindicate the fiscal honor of the government.

But it would be vain to attempt to disguise, and it would be pernicious to palliate the difficulties which are now to be overcome. The exigencies of the government require a supply of treasure for the prosecution of the war, beyond any amount which it would be politic, even if it were practicable, to raise by an immediate and constant imposition of taxes. There must, therefore, be a resort to credit, for a considerable portion of the supply. But the public credit is at this juncture so depressed, that no hope of adequate succor, on moderate terms, can safely rest upon it. Hence, it becomes the object first and last in every practical scheme of finance, to reanimate the confidence of the citizens; and to impress on the mind of every man, who, for the public account, renders services, furnishes supplies, or advances money, a conviction of the punctuality as well as of the security of the government. It is not to be regarded, indeed, as the case of preserving a credit which has never been impaired, but rather as the case of rescuing from reproach a credit over which doubt and apprehension (not the less injurious perhaps, because they are visionary) have cast an insupportable shade. In the former case, the ordinary means of raising and appropriating the revenue, will always be sufficient; but in the latter case, no exertion can be competent to attain the object, which does not quiet, in every mind every fear of future loss or disappointment in consequence of trusting to the pledges of the public faith.

The condition of the circulating medium of the country presents another copious source of mischief and embarrassment. The recent expropriations of specie have considerably diminished the fund of gold and silver coin; and another considerable portion of that fund has been drawn by the timid and the wary, from the use of the community into the private coffers of individuals. On the other hand, the multiplication of banks in the several states has so increased the quantity of paper currency, that it would be difficult to calculate its amount; and still more difficult to ascertain its value, with reference to the capital on which it has been issued. But the benefit of even this paper currency is in a great measure lost, as the suspension of payments in specie at most of the banks has suddenly broken the chain of accommodation, that previously extended the credit and the circulation of the notes which were omitted in one state into every state in the union. It may in general be affirmed, therefore, that there exists at this time no adequate circulating medium common to the citizens of the U. States. The monied transactions of private life are at a stand; and the fiscal operations of government labor with extreme inconvenience. It is impossible that such a state of things should be long endured; but, let it be fairly added, that with legislative aid it is not necessary that the endurance should be long. Under favorable circumstances, and to a limited extent, an emission of Treasury Notes would probably afford relief; but Treasury Notes are an expensive & precarious substitute, either for coin or for bank notes, charged as they are with a growing interest, productive of no countervailing profit, or emolument, and exposed to every breath of popular prejudice or alarm. The establishment of a national institution, operating upon credit combined with capital, and regulated by prudence and good faith, is, after all, the only efficient remedy for the disordered condition of our circulating medium. While accomplishing that object, too, there will be found, under the auspices of such an institution, a safe depository for the public treasure, and a constant auxiliary to the public credit. But whether the issues of a paper currency proceed from the national treasury, or from a national bank, the acceptance of the paper in a course of payments and receipts must be forever optional with the citizens. The extremity of that day cannot be anticipated, when any honest and enlightened statesman will again venture upon the desperate expedient of a tender law.

From the painful, but necessary development of existing evils, we pass, with hope and confidence to a more specific consideration of the measures from which relief may be certainly and speedily derived. Remembering always, that the objects of the government are to place the public credit upon a solid and durable foundation; to provide a revenue commensurate with the demands of a war expenditure, and to remove from the treasury an immediate pressure, the following propositions are submitted to the committee, with every sentiment of deference and respect.

PROPOSITIONS.

1. It is proposed, that, during the war, and until the claims contemplated by the proposition are completely satisfied or extinct, there shall be annually raised by taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, a fund for these purposes;
1. For the support of government, \$1,500,000
2. For the principal and interest of the public debt, existing before the declaration of war, and payable according to the contract, \$500,000
3. For the interest of the public debt contracted, and to be contracted, by loans, or otherwise,

from the commencement to the termination of the war, calculated upon an annual principal of 72 millions of dollars 4,320,000

4. For the payment of treasury notes, with the accruing interest, 7,400,000

5. For the payment of debentures to be issued (as is hereinafter proposed) for liquidated balances, due to individuals, on account of services or supplies, authorized by law, but either not embraced by a specific appropriation or exceeding the sum appropriated, 280,000

6. For the current addition to the sums raised by loan, or issues of treasury notes, towards defraying the general expenses of the war, 2,000,000

7. For the gradual establishment of a sinking fund, to extinguish the debt incurred during the war, 500,000

8. For a contingent fund, to meet sudden and occasional demands upon the treasury, 1,500,000

\$21,000,000

II. It is proposed that during the war, and until the claims contemplated by the preceding proposition are completely satisfied, or other adequate funds shall be provided and substituted by law, there shall be annually raised, by the means here specified, the following sums:

1. By the customs (which cannot be safely estimated, during the war, at a higher product) 4,000,000

2. By the existing internal duties 2,700,000

3. By the existing direct tax 2,500,000

4. By the sales of public lands (which cannot be safely estimated, during the war, at a higher product) 300,000

5. By an addition to the existing direct tax of 100 per cent 2,850,000

6. By an addition of 100 per cent. on the present auction duties 150,000

7. By an addition of 100 per cent. on the existing duties upon carriages 200,000

8. By an addition of 50 per cent. on the existing duties on licenses to retail wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandise 300,000

9. By an addition of 100 per cent. on the existing rate of postage 500,000

10. By the proceeds of the new duties specified in the annexed schedule, marked A, making in the aggregate 7,000,000

\$21,000,000

III. It is proposed, that a national bank shall be incorporated for a term of twenty years, to be established at Philadelphia, with a power to erect offices of discount and deposit elsewhere, upon the following principles:

1. That the capital of the bank shall be fifty millions of dollars, to be divided into one hundred thousand shares of five hundred dollars each. Three-fifths of the capital, being 60,000 shares, amounting to 30,000,000 of dollars, to be subscribed by corporations, companies of individuals; and two-fifths of the capital, being 40,000 shares, amounting to 20,000,000 of dollars, to be subscribed by the United States

2. That the subscriptions of corporations, companies and individuals, shall be paid for in the following manner:

One fifth part, or 6,000,000, in gold or silver coin.

Four fifth parts or 24,000,000, in gold or silver coin, or in per cent stock issued since the declaration of war, and treasury notes, in the proportion of one-fifth in treasury notes, and three-fifths in 6 per cent stock.

3. That the subscriptions of corporations, companies and individuals, shall be paid at the following periods:

20 dollars on each share, to be paid at the time of subscribing, in gold or silver coin 1,200,000

40 dollars on each share, to be paid in gold or silver coin, one month after the subscription, 2,400,000

40 dollars on each share, in two months after the subscription, in gold or silver coin 2,400,000

100 dollars specie 6,000,000

100 dollars on each share, in gold or silver coin, or in six per cent stock, or in treasury notes according to the preceding appointment, to be paid at the time of subscribing 6,000,000

150 dollars on each share, to be paid in like manner, in two months after subscribing 9,000,000

150 dollars on each share, to be paid in like manner, in three months after subscribing 9,000,000

500 24,000,000

4. That the subscription of the United States shall be paid in six per cent stock, at the same periods and in the same proportions as the payments of private subscriptions, in stock and treasury notes

5. That the United States may substitute six per cent stock, for the amount of the treasury notes subscribed by corporations, companies, and individuals, as the notes respectively become due and payable.

6. That the bank shall loan to the U. States 30,000,000 at an interest of six per cent at such periods, and in such sums, as shall be found mutually convenient.

7. That no part of the public stock, constituting a portion of the capital of the bank, shall be sold during the war; nor at any subsequent time, for less than par; nor at any time to an amount exceeding one moiety, without the consent of Congress

8. That provisions shall be made for protecting the bank notes from forgery; for limiting the issue of bank notes; and for receiving them in all payments to the U. States

9. That the capital of the bank, its notes, deposits, dividends, or profits (its real estate only excepted) shall not be subject to taxation by the United States or by any individual state.

10. That no other bank shall be established by Congress, during the term for which the national bank is incorporated

11. That the national bank shall be governed by fifteen directors, being resident citizens of the U. States and stockholders.

The President of the U. States shall annually name five directors, and designate one of the five to be the president of the bank. The other directors shall be annually chosen by the qualified stockholders, in person, or by proxy, if resident within the U. States, voting upon a scale graduated according to the number of shares which they respectively hold. The cashier and other officers of the bank to be appointed as is usual in similar institutions

12. That the directors of the national bank shall appoint seven persons, one of whom

to preside, as the managers of each office of discount and deposit, and one person to be the cashier.

13. That the general powers, privileges, and regulations of the bank, shall be the same as are usual in similar institutions; but with this special provision, that the general accounts shall be subject to the inspection of the Secretary of the Treasury.

IV. It is proposed, that, after having thus provided for the punctual payment of the interest upon every denomination of public debt; for raising annually a portion of the annual expense, by taxes; for establishing a sinking fund, in relation to the new debt, as well as in relation to the old debt; and for securing to the public the efficient agency of a national bank; the only remaining object of supply shall be accomplished by annual loans, and issues of treasury notes, if, unexpectedly, such issues should continue to be necessary or expedient.

1. The amount of annual expenditure during the war, exceeding the sums provided for, does not admit of a prospective estimate beyond the year 1815; but for that year it may be estimated with sufficient accuracy for the general purposes of the present communication, at \$8,000,000

2. Then for the year 1815, an additional provision must be made, authorising a loan and the issue of treasury notes, to an equal amount \$8,000,000

V. It is proposed that the accounts for authorized expenses being duly stated and settled, a certificate or debenture shall issue to the accountant specifying the balance; and that in all cases, where there has been no specific appropriation, or the claim exceeds the amount of the sum appropriated, the balance shall bear an interest of 3 per cent until provision is made by law for paying the amount.

VI. And finally, it is proposed to relieve the treasury from an immediate pressure, upon the principles of the following statement:

1. The amount of demands upon the treasury (exclusively of balances of appropriations for former years unsatisfied) was stated in the report of the late Secretary of the Treasury, of the 23d of September, 1814, to be on the 30th of June, 27,576,391 19

2. The accounts of the third quarter of 1814, are not yet made up, and the precise sum paid during that quarter cannot now be ascertained; but they amount to nearly 8,400,000

Leaving to be paid in the 4th quarter of 1814, \$19,176,391 19

3. This balance payable during the 4th quarter of 1814, consists of the following items:

Civil, diplomatic & miscellaneous expenses about 353,292 99

Military, about 8,792 688

Naval, about 2,382,010 97

Public debt, about 7,648 19 23

\$19,176,391 19

4. The existing provisions by law for the payment of this balance of \$19,176,391 19 may be stated as follows:

The act of the 24th of March, 1814, authorized a loan for 25,000,000

The act of the 4th of March, 1814, authorized an issue of treasury notes for 5,000,000

\$30,000,000

Under these authorities there have been borrowed on loan, about 10,895,000

There has been sent to Europe in six per cent stock 6,000,000

There has been issued in treasury notes 3,504,000

20,399,000

There remains therefore an unexecuted authority to borrow 8,105,000

To issue treasury notes 1,496,000

\$9,601,000

The demands of the fourth quarter being then 19,176,391 19

There may be applied to meet them, the revenue accruing during the quarter from all sources, about 2,900,000

Also payments to be made on account of loans already contracted for according to the authority above stated about 2,500,000

5,400,000

Leaving a balance to be provided for \$13,776,391 19

By the authority remaining to issue treasury notes 1,496,000

By an additional authority to be granted by law to borrow, and to issue treasury notes 4,175,391 19

\$23,776,391 19

These estimates, however, it will be observed, are made with a view, simply, to the appropriations by law for the expenses of the year 1814; and do not embrace a provision to satisfy balances of preceding years which have not been paid for at the Treasury. But it will, probably, be deemed expedient to make such provision by extending the new authority to borrow from the above balance, to 6,000,000. If the 6 per cent stock

which has been sent to Europe should be there disposed of, it will form an item in the estimates of the ensuing year.

As a portion of the amount to be provided during the present quarter, consists of Treasury Notes which will soon be due, it will be advisable to make them receivable in subscriptions to the loan.

It is proper to accompany these propositions with a few explanatory remarks.

1. The first proposition contemplates a permanent system; but the estimate of the particular items of claims and demands upon the public, must be regarded as immediately applying to the year 1815. In every subsequent year there will necessarily be some variation; as, for instance, the item of interest on the old debt will annually sink, while the item of interest on the new debt will annually rise during the continuance of the war.

The items for annually raising a portion of the public expenses by taxes, and for applying to the new debt a sinking fund (gradually increasing, until it becomes commensurate to its object) are essential features in the plan suggested, with a view to the revival and maintenance of public credit. The extinguishment of the old debt is already in rapid operation by the wise precaution of a similar institution.

2. The second proposition will, doubtless, generate many and very various objections. The endeavor has been, however, to spread the general amount of the taxes over a wide surface with a hand as light and equal as is consistent with convenience in the process, and certainly in the result.

All the opportunities of observation, and all the means of information that have been possessed, leave no doubt upon the disposition of the people to contribute generously for relieving the necessities of their country; and it has been thought unworthy of that patriotic disposition to dwell upon scanty means of supply, or short lived expedients. Whenever the war shall be happily terminated in an honorable peace, and the Treasury shall be again replenished by the tributary streams of commerce, it will be at once a duty and a pleasure to recommend an alleviation, if not an entire exoneration of the burthens which necessarily fall at present upon the agriculture and manufactures of the nation.

3. In making a proposition for the establishment of a national bank, I cannot be insensible to the high authority of the names which have appeared in opposition to that measure upon constitutional grounds. It would be presumptuous to conjecture that the sentiments which actuated the opposition have passed away; and yet it would be denying to experience a great practical advantage were we to suppose that a difference of times and circumstances would not produce a corresponding difference in the opinions of the wisest, as well of the purest men. But in the present case, a change of private opinion is not material to the success of the proposition for establishing a national bank. In the administration of human affairs, there must be a period when discussion shall cease and decision shall become absolute. A diversity of opinion may honorably survive the contest; but upon the genuine principles of a representative government, the opinion of the majority can alone be carried into action. The judge, who dissents from the majority of the bench, changes not his opinion, but performs his duty when he enforces the judgment of the court, although it is contrary to his own convictions. An oath to support the constitution and the laws, is not, therefore, an oath to support them according to the interpretation of the legitimate authorities. For the erroneous decisions of a court of law, there is the redress of a censorial, as well as of an appellate jurisdiction. Over an act founded upon an exposition of the constitution, made by the legislative department of the government, but alleged to be incorrect, we have seen the judicial department exercise a remedial power. And even if all the departments, legislative, executive and judicial, should concur in the exercise of a power, which is either thought to transcend the constitutional trust, or to operate injuriously upon the community, the case is still within the reach of a competent control, through the medium of an amendment to the constitution, upon the proposition, not only of Congress, but of the several states. When, therefore, we have marked the existence of a national bank for a period of twenty years, with all the sanctions of the legislative, executive, and judicial authorities; when we have seen the dissolution of one institution, and heard a loud and continual call for the establishment of another; when under these circumstances, neither Congress nor the several states have resorted to the power of amendment; can it be deemed a violation of the right of private opinion, to consider the constitutionality of a national bank as a question for ever settled and at rest?

But, after all, I should not merit the confidence, which it will be my ambition to acquire, if I were to suppress the declaration of an opinion, that in these times, the establishment of a national bank will not only be useful in promoting the general welfare, but that it is necessary and proper for carrying into execution some of the most important powers constitutionally vested in the government.

Upon the principles and regulations of the national bank, it may be sufficient to remark, that they will be best unfolded in the form of a bill, which shall be immediately prepared. A compound capital is

suggested, with a design equally to accommodate the subscribers, and to aid the general measures, for the revival of public credit; but the proportions of specie and stock may be varied, if the scarcity of coin should render it expedient; yet not in so great a degree, as to prevent an early commencement of the money operations of the institution.

4. The estimates of receipts, from established sources of revenue, and from the proposed new duties; and the estimates of expenditures, on all the objects contemplated in the present communication; have been made upon a call so sudden, and upon materials so scattered, that it is not expected to claim a perfect reliance on their accuracy. They are, however, believed to be sufficiently accurate to illustrate and support the general plan, for the revival of the public credit, the establishment of a permanent system of revenue, and the removal of the immediate pressure on the Treasury.

Upon the whole, sir, I have freely and openly assumed the responsibility of the station in which I have the honour to be placed. But conscious of the imperfections of the judgment that dictates the answer to the important inquiries of the Committee of Ways and Means, I derive the highest satisfaction from reflecting, that the honor and safety of the nation, for war, or for peace, depend on the wisdom, patriotism, and fortitude of Congress, during times which imperiously demand a display of those qualities in the exercise of the legislative authority.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
A. J. DALLAS.
J. W. EPPES, Chairman
of the Committee of Ways & Means
(A)

Schedule of new taxes referred to in the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, in which the taxes proposed in the report of the committee to the House of Representatives on the 10th inst. are principally adopted:

1. On spirits distilled from domestic or foreign materials 25 cents per gallon, computed on 24,000,000 gallons, provided the present tax on the capacity of the stills should be continued. If it is thought best to lay the tax entirely on the liquor, then the tax on the capacity of the stills to be taken off, and 30 cents per gallon to be laid on the liquor. For the present estimate, it is taken at 25 cents per gallon, \$6,000,000
2. On porter, ale and strong beer, 2 cents per gallon, computed on 6,000,000 gallons, 120,000
3. On manufactured tobacco, and snuff, averaged at 5 cents per pound, and computed on ten million pounds, 500,000
4. On leather of various kinds, averaged at 3 cents per pound, and computed on twenty million pounds, 600,000
5. On pig iron at \$1.50 per ton, computed at 30,000 tons, 450,000
6. On paper, at various rates, averaging 7 per cent. on the value of the article, computed on the annual manufacture of the value of 2,500,000 dollars, 175,000
7. On playing cards at 25 cents per pack, computed on 400,000 packs, 100,000
8. On counsellors and attorneys at law, process in suits at law and equity, proceedings in admiralty, arbitrations and references, and other legal proceedings in the courts of the U. States, 300,000
9. On conveyances, mortgages and other contracts relating to real estate, 250,000

The sum to be raised by new taxes according to the estimates of the Secretary's letter, is \$8,495,000

Leaving a surplus for the expenses of collection and errors in the estimates of \$1,495,000

JOHN J. JAMES.

RETURNS his sincere thanks for past favors, and respectfully informs the public, that having some of the best workmen from the eastward engaged in his employ, he is now enabled to accommodate his friends on the shortest notice, with Single or Double Trussels, Mules, Single or Double Carding Machines, Roving and Drawing Frames of every description for Cotton; also, Carding Machines, Bibles, Jenny's, Humphreysville Spinners, &c. &c. for Wool, on as good terms as any in the western country.

Gentlemen wishing to engage in those lines are respectfully informed the difficulty in procuring cards will be obviated, as he is in conjunction with celebrated workmen from the eastward, establishing a CARD MANUFACTORY in Lexington, where they can be supplied with every kind of Cards at a more reasonable rate than heretofore, at his old established stand, Water Street, Lexington.

N. B. He has procured from the eastward, a good workman in the whitesmith's business; the public are respectfully informed that they can have any thing in that line done with neatness and dispatch. November 5. 45 4

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Stith Maynard to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing to John Fowler the amount of negotiable note endorsed by said Fowler for said Maynard, there will be exposed to public sale at the court house of Fayette county in Lexington, on Saturday the 11th of December next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. a tract of LAND containing 2000 acres, lying in Knox county, Ky. on the waters of Yellow creek, patented to Thomas M. Fleming and by him conveyed to said Maynard—or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy and pay said Fowler the amount of said note with interest & costs of sale.

THOMAS BODLEY, Trustee.

November 5

25 Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living on the Hickman road, three and a half miles from Nicholasville, Jessamine county, an apprentice boy, by the name of RALPH COBB, to the Cabinet business, about 15 years of age. Any person that will deliver said apprentice to me shall receive the above reward.

JOHN PENISTON.

November 7, 1814.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 7.

The objects of Governor Strong in convening the Legislature of Massachusetts, are gradually unfolding themselves. A motion has been made, and a day set apart for its discussion, to send a deputation to Washington, to request Mr. Madison to resign. Another has been proposed, to prevent the collection of duties and taxes under the authority of the U. States, in the hands of U. S. officers—And a Committee appointed to consider the Governor's message, have reported resolutions for raising an army of ten thousand men, and he appointment of delegates to attend a convention of the New England states, and such others as may think proper to be represented there. The report hints at adopting a new Constitution, or of making some "radical" changes in the present one. Whether the objects of these factionists is to intimidate the Congress into submission to the late pretensions of the enemy, or to set on foot some other project of treason, we will not at this time offer a prediction. Let the event speak for itself.

There is a bill now pending before the New York Legislature, for raising two regiments of Blacks, to be officered by Whites.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Washington City, October 20.
"The new Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Dallas, has made a report, in which he speaks of the distressed state of the country as to its financial operations, and recommends the establishment of a National Bank, with a capital of fifty millions of dollars, to be located in Philadelphia, and to continue for twenty years.—It will take in some shape this session Col. Johnson still perseveres in his enquiry into the cause of the capture of the City, with his usual diligence, love of truth and of his country. I believe he has now discovered that Mr. Armstrong's statement is correct—that he neither ordered the retreat at Bladensburg—caused the navy yard to be burnt—the fort to be abandoned—nor the bridges to be destroyed, &c. &c. with which the "village mob" have charged him.—There is another fact which is perhaps very important, and which has just come to light: Gen. Armstrong, seeing Winder's want of capacity, solicited the command some time before the day of battle—it was granted, but in three days afterwards, absolutely arrested from him by a written order from the President, and transferred to—After Mr. Armstrong's resignation, Mr. Monroe was appointed Secretary of War and commander of the district—every munition of war was thrown into his hands he could require, and no obstacle whatever cast in his way. I give these facts for rumination. The Committee will develop others perhaps, more important—New Jersey is said to be republican in all its branches this election. The enemy has again returned to the Bay, with a view, it is said, of making another attack on Baltimore.—Com. Chauncey is in Sackett's Harbor, expecting an attack from the enemy's fleet. The militia are pouring into the Harbor. I send you the General Order of Gen. Ross, the day prior to the battle of the 24th August.

FROM THE SAME.

October 23.
"Enclosed you have the report of the secretary of the treasury, which you will find an able one. The new tax bill is progressing rapidly in the house, and all parties unite in pushing it forward. The federalists, mortified at the necessity of harmonizing—take it out in abuse of the administration, which is very harmless, as it is always expected. *Raven* you know must bode, and *Purra* will speak when they are taught. The only federalist in the house who opposes the tax bill, is Mr. Cyrus King, and he is mad as a march hare. N. W. Mexico has declared itself independent.—The Royalists and Republicans uniting, in consequence of Ferdinand's rejection of the constitution framed by the Cortes. Congress have agreed to purchase Mr. Jefferson's Library.—An American privateer, called *Midus*, landed on one of the Bahamas and burnt and plundered 27 houses—from one man they took 750 doubloons, and said they did it by way of retaliation for the destruction of the *American eagle*. A very good thing, you will acknowledge. Another privateer, Prince of Neufchatel, has arrived at Boston with a very valuable cargo. On her home-ward cruise, she captured 18 prizes. She was attacked by 5 barges from the Endemion frigate, all of which were sunk or taken—and their crew, amounting to 120 men, nearly all killed or wounded—the action lasted 20 minutes. It was reported that the privateer *Yankee* had captured a large regular transport, having on board 500 regular troops—but the report I believe to be unfounded. Another report is that Gen. Izard had taken fort George—but this has not been confirmed. The secretary of war, it is said, is to be made governor of Virginia. The secretary can't manage the very complicated concerns of the war department."

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress to his friend in this place, dated Washington City, Oct. 30.

"I have obtained leave for volunteer corps to descend the river for the defence of Louisiana. They will choose their officers. It is a pleasant rip. That country is our great outlet. Encourage this service. No apprehension need be entertained in winter. I would go myself, were I not otherwise employed."

"A resolution for the establishment of a national bank, with branches, has carried in the house of representatives—91, 50 odd. It will obtain a majority in both houses in my opinion."

The Boston Palladium states, that the prize to the privateer brig *Portsmouth*, sailed from Plymouth on the 1st Sept. in company with a fleet of 44 sail, for Quebec, at which time Lord Hill had not sailed. A number of men of war and transports had sailed for France for the purpose of carrying troops to the Island of St. Domingo.—*Aut. Adv.*

The bill for raising troops for the defence of the state of New-York, passed the Senate on the 14th ult. It provides for the raising of 12,000 men for two years by classification. The bill was referred to a select committee to fill up the blanks; and a bill for the encouraging privateer associations, have passed both houses.

Simon Snyder is re-elected Governor of Pennsylvania, by a majority of upwards of 8000 votes.

Major General Smith has resigned his command, and it is believed Robert G. Harper, esq. will be appointed his successor.

St. Louis, October 22.

Fort Johnson Evacuated and Burnt.

A few days ago the troops who were stationed at the new fort (Johnson at the foot of the rapids of Lemoine) arrived at Cape aux Greis having burnt the Block houses & otherwise destroyed the works. The officer who commanded there declares he was out of provisions: the officer commanding here, says he had provisions until the 20th inst. & an abundance on the river, bound up. How these proceedings will be represented at Washington we know not: or how they will be remedied, the future will determine.

Extract of a letter from Erie, October 21.

"News from General Brown's army stands thus: All our army have marched down, leaving our militia and some regulars in fort Erie. They are gone to Chippawa creek. The British have taken up their bridge, and fortified on the other side. Our men have cut a road six miles up and have thrown a bridge across the creek. Some skirmishing has taken place, and one picket fight. Thus far we have been completely successful. How the general battle may end, is uncertain; but our troops will unquestionably do their duty. Next week you will doubtless hear something important from this quarter.—*Mer.*

Boston, Oct. 20.

A letter from a gentleman at Buffalo, dated Oct. 22, received by the express of to-day, says—"The army under Maj. Gen. Izard, is expected to return to fort Erie in a day or two, without having accomplished the object of the expedition. The season has already set in very cold. And as the army, for the sake of expedition, moved with but two tents to a company, almost all the men have to lay out in the snow and rain. The sick are constantly brought up to this place, and last evening General Brown arrived at this place."

Washington City, Oct. 25.

LATEST FROM SACKETT'S HARBOR.
An officer belonging to the U. States ship *Madison*, arrived in town on Tuesday night. He left Sackett's Harbor on the 14th inst. and informs that Commodore Chauncey's fleet returned to the Harbor on the 13th, and were moored head and stern across the Harbor, in battle order; that Sir James's fleet, including the large ship, came out on the 11th and returned the next day; that the guns on board the *Oneida* were to be taken ashore, and a battery erected with them; that it was expected (as Sir James V. Co. had now the complete command of the Lake) that the fleet would not now go out again this season, but would remain in their present situation to defend the place.

The following is a copy of the orders issued by Gen. Ross the day before the battle at Bladensburg.

August 23, 1814.
Major General Ross cannot but express the greatest dissatisfaction at the disorderly conduct of the Troops in persevering in the system of struggling and marauding about the country, the moment they take up their ground. There must be an extreme want of attention on the part of the officers, as otherwise the irregularity would be checked.

Major General Ross looks to the Colonels commanding brigades for exertions in putting a period to a conduct so disorderly in the soldier and disgraceful to the service.

(Signed) H. G. SMITH, Major.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

DESERTERS.

As some folks appear to be excessively squeamish on the subject of encouraging desertion from the ranks of an enemy (who has declared his determination not to observe, towards us, "the laws of war observed among civilized nations") we deem it proper to publish the following extract from the journals of the old congress, by which it will be seen that the best days of the republic affrd a precedent for the measure recently proposed by Mr. Fisk, in the United States house of representatives.—If it be objected that the preamble to the resolution of 1776 alleges, in justification of its provisions, that the British government had endeavored to entice our troops to desert, &c. we answer, that they do the same thing now, daily and notoriously.—Are not rewards for bringing over their arms, accoutrements and horses offered to our troops on the northern frontier? Are not the militia invited to return to their homes, and desert the service and defence of their country? Has not the British regent issued his proclamation, commanding those whom he claims as his subjects, because they were born in his dominions; but who are our citizens, because naturalized *bona fide* in time of peace, according to a legislation and practice which is common to both countries, commanding them to quit our service and return to their native country?

Extract from the Journal of Congress, August 14th, 1776.—Folwell's edition, vol. 2, page 292.

The committee appointed to devise a plan for encouraging the Hessians and other foreigners to quit the British service, brought in a report, which was taken into consideration: whereupon congress came to the following resolutions:

Whereas the parliament of Great Britain have thought fit, by a late act, not only to invite our troops to desert our service, but to direct a compulsion of our people, taken to sea, to serve against their country.

Resolved, therefore, That these states will receive all such foreigners, who shall leave the armies of his Britannic Majesty in America, and shall choose to become members of any of these states; and they shall be protected in the free exercise of their respective religion, and be invested with the rights, privileges

and immunities of natives, as established by the laws of these states: and moreover, that this congress will provide for every such person, fifty acres of unappropriated lands in some of these states, to be held by him and his heirs in absolute property.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be committed to the committee who brought in the report, and that they be directed to have it translated into German, and to take proper measures to have it communicated to the foreign troops.

Resolved, That Dr. Franklin be added to the said committee.

Re-establishment of the Inquisition in the Papal Territories.

The following articles we have translated from a late Dutch paper:—

ROME, Aug. 2.—The Pope has re-established the Court of the Inquisition, and added two members to it. Nobody that has been acquainted with that court here, will feel uneasy about this measure. Of the re-establishment of the Jesuits no more is said, and notwithstanding the claims laid by the chiefs of the other religious orders, it appears that his holiness intends to reinstate only a part of them, and to diminish the number of convents. Some persons, who it is presumed must be well informed, from the situations which they hold near his holiness, appear to encourage the rumor, that the holy father will undertake a journey to Vienna, to concert with the allied powers the concerns of the holy see and the religion. Monsignor Dellalenga, minister extraordinary of H. in France, has been appointed to the same dignity, to go to the congress of Vienna.

Supplement to the Madrid Gazette, July 23d, 1814.

The King our Lord has been pleased to enact the following decree:

The glorious title of Catholic, by which the Kings of Spain are distinguished among the other Christian Princes because they do not tolerate in their Kingdom any one who professes another religion than the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman, has powerfully excited my heart to employ all the means which God has placed in my hands, in order to make myself worthy of it.

The past troubles and war which afflicted all the Provinces of the Kingdom during the space of six years; the residence therein during that time of foreign troops of different sects, almost all infected with abhorrence and hatred to the Catholic Religion; and the disorder that these evils always bring with them, together with the little care which was taken for some time, in providing for what concerned the things of religion, gave to the wicked unlimited license to live after their free will, and to introduce in this Kingdom, and fix in many persons, pernicious opinions by the same means with which they had been propagated in other countries.

Desiring therefore to provide a remedy against so great an evil and preserve in my dominions the holy religion of Jesus Christ, which my people love, and in which they have lived and do live happily, both by the duty which the fundamental laws of the Kingdom impose on the Prince which shall reign over it, and I have sworn to observe and fulfil, as likewise being the most proper mean to preserve my subjects from intestine dissensions, and maintain them in peace and tranquility, I have thought it would be very convenient in the present circumstances, that the tribunal of the Holy Office should return to the exercise of its jurisdiction.

Upon which subject wise and virtuous prelates and many corporations and serious persons, both ecclesiastical and secular, have represented to me that it was owing to this tribunal that Spain was not contaminated in the 16th century with the errors that caused so much affliction in other kingdoms, the nation flourishing at that time in all kinds of literature, in great men, in holiness and virtue. And that one of the principal means employed by the oppressor of Europe, in order to sow corruption and discord, from which he derived so many advantages, was to destroy it under pretence that the light of the age could not bear its continuance any longer; and which, afterwards, the self-styled General Cortes with the same pretence, and that of the Constitution which they had tumultuously framed, annulled to the great sorrow of the nation.

Wherefore, they have ardently requested me to re-establish that tribunal, and, according to their requests, and the wishes of the people, who from love to the religion of their fathers, have restored of their own accord some of the subaltern tribunals to their functions, I have resolved that the Councils of the Inquisition and the other tribunals of the Holy Office should be restored and continued in the exercise of their jurisdiction, both ecclesiastical, which, at the request of my august predecessors the pontiff gave to it, and the royal, which the kings granted to it, observing in the exercise of both the ordinances by which they were governed in 1808, and the laws and processions, which, to avoid certain abuses, and moderate some privileges, it was meet to take it at different times.

As besides these provisions it may perhaps be suitable to adopt other; and my intentions being to improve this establishment that the greatest utility may arise to my subjects from it, I wish that as soon as the Council of Inquisition shall meet, two of its members, with two others of my

Royal Council, both of which I shall nominate, should examine the form and mode of proceeding in the causes appertaining to the Holy Office, and the method established for the censure and prohibition of books; and if their should be found any thing in it, contrary to the good of my subjects, and the upright administration of justice, or that ought to be altered, it shall be proposed to me, that I may determine what shall be proper. This is communicated for your information, and of whom it may concern.

Palace, 21st July, 1814.

THE KING.

To Don Pedro de Maca az.

TO THE MILITARY GENTLEMEN OF LEXINGTON AND VICINITY.

THE Preceptor of the Military Academy, returns his thanks to the Gentlemen that have honored him with their patronage, and informs all those who are disposed to be instructed, that it is necessary to immediately make it known, as the Academy will be broke up in eight or ten days, as his present engagements will then be fulfilled, when he intends removing to Frankfurt, if he should not get a sufficient number to justify his stay.

Any Gentlemen wishing to subscribe, will apply immediately at Mr. Roberts's boarding-house, where there is a subscription on paper. 3d November, 1814. 45 1

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 22d inst a yellow man by the name of ISAAC, (calls him Isaac Pinter,) about 22 or 23 years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, slim, keen made fellow—had on when he went away, a linsey sailor jacket and overalls, a fur hat without any lining in it. The above reward and all reasonable charges paid, if taken up out of the state, secured in any jail so that I get him, or delivered to me in this place, or twenty dollars and all reasonable charges paid if apprehended in this state, delivered to me, or secured, so that I get him. 45 JOHN LOWRY.

For Sale,

A LIKELY and valuable HOUSE SERVANT. She is about 20 years of age.—Also, a stout, healthy NEGRO MAN, accustomed to all kinds of labouring work.—They will be sold on a credit if required. Apply to TH. HANLY. Lexington, 5th November. 45 4

NOTICE

MEETING of the MADISON HEMP & FLAX SPINNING COMPANY, will be held at Capt. P. Stethair's tavern on Friday next the 11th of Nov. instant W. MACBEAN, President. Nov. 5. 1

TO MERCHANTS, &c.

THE subscriber intends starting in a few days to Wayne, Pulaski, Lincoln, Adair, Cumberland and Casey counties. Any person having money to collect, or other business to transact in said counties, may have it done upon a moderate commission.—Satisfactory evidence of his integrity and punctuality, can be had by reference to the Editors of the Reporter, Gazette, Palladium and Argus.

GRANT L. LEWIS.

N. B. Any memorandums left with the Editors of any of the above named papers, will be attended to. G. L. Nov. 5. 45

Public Sale.

Will be sold on Wednesday, the 30th of November next, to the highest bidder,

THE PLANTATION, Mill & Distillery.

WITH all the apparatus pertaining thereto, belonging to the estate of Thomas Turnham, dec. in Woodford county, Clear-Creek. This truly valuable property offers great advantages to the purchaser, as it lies in a rich neighbourhood of land, settled by wealthy farmers—the stand, for a country tavern, is equal to any in the state. Lying 42 miles from Lexington on the Bardstown road, and 19 from Frankfort on the State road, leading to the Crab Orchard. The payments will be made easy; and perhaps some part will be taken in Whiskey, at the Lexington market price—particulars will be made known on the day of sale. Further comment is unnecessary, as the property can be viewed by any person inclined to purchase.—Due attendance will be given on the day of sale by the subscribers, duly authorized for that purpose.

JOHN TURNHAM, JOEL TURNHAM.

24th October, 1814. 45 3

Advertisement.

To all whom it may concern, Take notice, I shall meet the commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery at Samuel Ringo's, on the 23d day of this month, and proceed from thence to the boundary lines and corners of my two surveys on the waters of Hixson and in the county of Montgomery, formerly Bourbon, state of Kentucky, to take the depositions of witnesses and perpetuate the same, respecting the boundaries & corners of my said surveys—one containing 812½ acres, the other containing 187½ acres, and do such other things as I may think proper, according to law, to perpetuate the knowledge of the boundaries and corners of my said two surveys, and continue from day to day until I have taken such depositions & done such things, as I may think proper on the occasion.

PETER RINGO. November 1. 45-3tp

Take Notice

I shall attend on the 1st Saturday in December next at the mouth of Fox's Creek, on Licking river, in Fleming county to take depositions to perpetuate testimony to establish the beginning and special calls of an entry made the 27th day of January, 1783, for John Carter Littlepage, for 0.000 acres of land, between the hours of nine o'clock in the morning, and five in the afternoon, where any person interested may attend if they please.

JOHN HUNT. November 2d, 1814. 45-3tp

Jessamine County.

Taken up by Samuel Knox, living near the mouth of Hickman's creek, a grey mare, about 13 1-2 hands high, about 6 years old, branded on the near shoulder C; appraised to \$20.

A copy. Teste, JOHN METCALF, j. p. 45*

Clarke County, to wit:

Taken up by Robert Schollar living on the waters of Four Mile, three miles from Winchester, a BAY HORSE, 14½ hands high, 7 years old, hip shot, has a blaze face, the off hind foot white, appraised to \$27.50. Posted before me the 16th of August, 1814. 45* JOHN WARD, j. p.

POTERY.

From the Boston Patriot.

YANKEE LIQUORS.

A NEW SONG.

COME all ye jolly Yankee Tars,
That plough the stormy water,
Let's bury in the circling can,
Our perils, wounds and slaughter.

Yankee doodle, doodle doo,
Come let us all be merry,
And fill our glasses to the brim,
With Porter and with Perry.

John Bull he is a swaggering dog,
As ever trod a deck, sir;
But gun to gun, and man to man,
We'll make him soon a wreck, sir.

Yankee doodle, doodle doo,
Away your beer and cherry;
We'll fill our glasses to the brim,
With Porter and with Perry.

Now John last year at vintage time,
He swore he would make merry,
And faith says he, I have a mind
To taste your Yankee Perry.

Yankee doodle, doodle doo,
Away with ale and cherry,
We'll fill our glasses to the brim,
With Porter and with Perry.

So John he took a hearty pull,
But found it was not sack, sir;
Before he'd drain'd the second can,
It laid him on his back, sir.

Yankee doodle, doodle doo,
Away with sack and cherry;
We'll fill our glasses to the brim,
With Porter and with Perry.

Miss Phoebe came the other day,
To taste the Yankee liquor,
Supported by a spruce gallant,
For fear of getting chipped.

Yankee doodle, doodle doo,
Away your milk and water,
We'll fill our glasses to the brim,
With Perry and with Porter.

Old Davy take the coward hag
And imp that did escort her;
Though she has got the empty cask,
Yet we have got the Porter.

Yankee doodle, doodle doo,
Away with milk and water;
We'll fill our glasses to the brim,
With Perry and with Porter.

Your Frenchmen, Dutchmen, Spaniards all,
Shall never rule the ocean;
At loading quick and shooting right,
They haven't got the notion.

Yankee doodle, doodle doo,
Away your gin and sherry;
We'll fill our glasses to the brim,
With Porter and with Perry.

Now here's a health to all who fight,
For "Sailor's Right" and glory;
Long may they live, and when they die,
Their deeds be told in story.

Yankee doodle, doodle doo,
Come let us all be merry;
And fill our glasses to the brim,
With Porter and with Perry.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, two of the commissioners appointed by the act of Congress passed on the thirty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "an act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory," hereby, according to the injunctions of the said act, give notice to all whom it may concern:

That the commissioners appointed by the said act will meet on the first Monday in January next, at the City of Washington, as by said act is directed, for the purpose then, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, of adjudging and determining upon the sufficiency of all such releases, assignments and powers as may be executed and deposited in the office of the secretary of state, in conformity with directions of the said act; and also then and there, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for the purpose of adjudging and finally determining upon all controversies arising from released claims which may be found to conflict with, and be adverse to each other; and also of adjudging and determining upon all such claims under a certain act, or pretended act, of the state of Georgia, entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled an act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this state (Georgia) for the payment of the late state troops and other purposes therein mentioned, declaring the right of this state to the unappropriated territory thereof, for the protection and support of the frontiers of this state, and for other purposes," passed January the seventh, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as may be found to have accrued to the United States by operation of law; and generally, for the purpose of doing and performing all matters and things enjoined upon the said commissioners by the act of the thirty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, aforesaid.

JAMES MONROE,
Acting Secretary of State.
RICHARD RUSH,
Attorney General.

Washington, October 3, 1814. 44-3m

State of Kentucky.

MERCER COUNTY, SCT.—September Term, 1814
Abraham Bowman, compt

against the Heirs of John Thomas, decd. &c. &c. In Chan.
On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the order for the reviving of this suit against the heirs of John Thomas, dec. made at the last term of this court, be amended by inserting the name of Jefferson Thomas instead of Jesse Thomas, one of the children of John Thomas, dec. and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said Jefferson Thomas and Joseph Thomas are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant, therefore, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants, Jefferson Thomas and Joseph Thomas, do appear here on the first day of the next March Term of this Court, and shew cause if any they have, why the interlocutory decree, formerly pronounced herein against their decd. ancestor, should not be carried into effect by a final decree to be pronounced thereon—and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted eight weeks successively in some public newspaper in the commonwealth, authorised by law to make such publication.

A copy. Attest,

THO. ALLEN, Clk.

CONSTABLE'S BLANKS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PATENT LOOM.

LATELY INVENTED BY WALTER JAMES.

THE Subscriber has the sole right to the use of this invention, and offers Patent Rights for counties, or single Looms for sale, on what he conceives advantageous terms, to manufacturers or purchasers for domestic use. The price for using a single loom is twenty-five dollars, and for the exclusive privilege of a county, will measurably depend on the population. The difference between James's and the loom in common use is this—by the aid of some simple machinery, the shuttle is thrown across the warp, the web is taken up on the beam, and the gears raised and lowered, without the aid of treddles, by the single act of drawing up the batten with one hand, and this additional machinery is neither costly, complex, or liable to go out of repair. Some of the advantages of this loom are—any one can weave on it, and its operations being guided by machinery, and consequently performed with more certainty than by the hand, the operator proceeds with much more expedition. It is stated that those who are accustomed to both this and the common fly shuttle loom, can weave more than double the quantity on this in the same time. The degree of correctness with which this loom is here represented, may be ascertained by an examination of one now in operation in the house adjoining Mr. C. Coyle's, Main street, Lexington, Ky.

As the subscriber has the sole right to the use of this invention for the state of Kentucky, (Nelson and Washington counties excepted) he wishes to caution individuals against purchasing from any one else than himself, or those claiming under him, as so doing may be attended with unpleasant consequences.

The undersigned may generally be found at the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, or at his residence near Lexington, who has for sale, an invoice of first, second and third quality Philadelphia made SADDLES.

JOHN L. MARTIN.

Lexington, September 23. 39

JAMES'S LOOM.

This exquisite machine has been visited by numbers, and the more it is seen, the more it is admired. The proprietor for this state wishes to sell out his patent right in shares to a company—and we have little doubt, that if they will be content with a moderate price for the use of it (say 40) it will be found extremely to their own profit, as well as that of the public. With the aid of Carding and Spinning Machines, which are gradually getting into use, we shall manufacture our own stuffs so cheaply, as to supercede, in a considerable degree, the same qualities of European fabrics.

Mr. Richard Harris (and when we name him, we name a gentleman whose works in this city unquestionable place him among the first in the first class of our artists) speaks of this machine in the following terms:

"Not only is R. H. much pleased with the indulgence allowed him of examining a machine constructed upon such perfect mechanical principles, and which performs the act of weaving with so much dispatch, ease to its attendant, and correctness in web; but when he considers that it requires only one hand of the artist to produce the whole operation, without the motion of the foot, he finds no hesitation in saying, that it has greatly the preference over any loom he has ever seen."

"Convinced of its great public and private utility, R. H. is of opinion that it is highly deserving of patronage, and hopes that the knowledge and experience of its benefit will be speedily diffused through our country."

Dr. James Mease, of Philadelphia, says, in a letter to Mr. Jefferson, of the 27th ult. "I have the pleasure to send you a printed specification of the Patent of James, for his newly invented loom, which is now in operation in this city. I visited the manufactory established by the person who bought the right of this state, and of those to the South, and was much gratified. We may say with respect to the loom what the French Society of Agriculture said of your Plough: 'America received the Loom from Europe, and returned it perfected.'"

Mr. Jefferson, of whose skill in the arts we cannot say too much, terms it "a loom of the most beautiful invention imaginable"—and says, "Nobody was more pleased than myself with its construction."—Richmond Enquirer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

For sale, in Lexington.

The subscriber offers for sale several VALUABLE LOTS, as follow:

LOT No. 1.—is a piece of ground on Main st. 22 feet with a 5 foot alley, 107 feet back with the privilege of building over said alley, & joining J. P. Schatzell, esq's. wall.—The back part of said lot from the alley is 107 feet, and 27 feet wide on Short street.

No. 2.—is the lot adjoining the above lot—is 23 feet wide, and 107 feet back—on said lot is a frame building &c. occupied at present by Dr. Dudley.

No. 3.—is a vacant lot on Short street, near the public square, is 60 feet in front, running back to the next street 231 feet. It is an excellent situation for a tavern. I will sell it altogether or divide it as may suit purchasers.

No. 4.—is a piece of parcel of ground lying near the Steam mill—a corner lot, bounded by Mill street and Steam mill street—109 1/2 feet on the latter and 80 feet on the former to an alley. I will sell it in whole or divide it as may suit purchasers.

No. 5.—is situated on High street, nearly opposite to Mr. James Carnes, is 40 feet on said street, running back 150 feet to an alley.

No. 6.—is a lot lying near the late residence of John R. Shaw, decd. & was the property of Mrs. Natty Boulware, running back from Main street and 139 1/2 feet back on this lot is a Hewed Log Dwelling House.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above property, will learn the terms by applying to the subscriber, living on Short street.

BARTHOLOMEW BLUNT.

October 17. 43

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber in Georgetown, about the 12th inst. TWO HORSES of the following description—one a sorrel, about 15 hands high, four years old, a star in his forehead, shod before, rather slender made and lengthy, his tale over the common length, one or more white feet. The other a bay, about 15 hands high, six or seven years old, a little hipshot, shod before—both good saddle horses, broken to pace. Any person delivering said horses, or either of them, shall be liberally rewarded by

BEN. TAYLOR.

Sept. 30. 42

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE & LOT on Mill street, opposite Mr. John Bradford.
10 1/4 Acres of WOOD LAND, two miles from town, on the Henry's mill road—and a CARRIAGE that has been about a year in use, Apply to

JOHN HART.

Lexington, Sept. 29, 1814. 30

HAWKINS, CARSWELL & HAWKINS.

HAVE established a NAIL MANUFACTORY, on an extensive scale, on Water street, where they have on hand a constant supply of CUT and WROUGHT NAILS, and BRADS—4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 20d. The workmen engaged in the factory are first rate, having been employed out of the factories at Pittsburgh, where the nail making business has arrived at so high a state of improvement. Their work will not be excelled by any work of the kind in the United States.

A Black-Smith's Shop is also conducted at the same place—where business in that line will be executed on the shortest notice and the best manner.

Those who think proper to favour us with their custom can be supplied by wholesale or retail at the factory, or at the store of J. H. & L. HAWKINS, on Main street.

32-4f August 8, 1814.

STEAM MILL COTTON FACTORY.

LEWIS SANDERS and Co. have commenced their Cotton Spinning Factory, by Steam, at Sanders, two and a half miles west of Lexington. The Steam Engine built and constructed by Daniel Large, engineer, Philadelphia, upon Watt and Boltons' plan, with some of his own improvements.

Their Cotton Yarn will be sold at the old prices at the factory, and at the store of John Scott, Jr. in town.

No. 8 83 cents No. 15 125 cents
9 87 1/2 16 131 1/2
10 94 17 137 1/2
11 100 18 144
12 103 19 150
13 112 1/2 20 156 1/2
14 118 1/2 21 162 1/2

Families and Manufacturers will find great advantage from the use of the short hank in preference to the long, being more even and regular as to size and less liable to tangle from handling, particularly in dyeing.

Our hanks are made of seven skeins, eighty threads in a skein, one and a half yards round, making eight hundred and forty yards in each hank—as many hanks as weighs a pound is the number. No. 10 is ten hanks of 840 yards each, is eight thousand four hundred yards, equal to two dozen and four cuts of the gauge reele of 120 threads two & a half yards round.

Wanted at the factory, Tallow, Hogs Lard and most of the articles usually sold at market Lexington, May 16, 1814. 20-4f

Silver Plating & Brass Foundry.

I. & E. WOODRUFF,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches at their former stand opposite Lewis Sanders, on Main-street, Lexington.—They return their sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

THEY HAVE AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND, An elegant assortment of

Plated Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c. OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS, Which they will sell much lower than has ever been sold in the western country. Country merchants can be supplied at the Philadelphia prices.

ALL KINDS OF Carriage and Harness Mounting, Carriage and Gig Springs, Coach Lace, Fringe and Tassels.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels & Tonges, Door Knockers, &c.

Which they will dispose of very low for Cash, ALL KINDS OF Brass Work for Machinery, Clock Work, &c.

CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c. ALWAYS ON HAND.

They have just received an extensive assortment of

Saddlery, &c. All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

The highest price in Cash will be given for old COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER.

Lexington, April 4, 1814. 14-4f

BRUSH MANUFACTORY.

LANE & BEALE, of Philadelphia,

BRUSH MAKERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public they have commenced a branch of their business in Wood street, between Third and Fourth streets, PITTSBURG. As they intend carrying on the business extensively they will be able to supply the orders of Merchants and others, to any amount, at the Philadelphia prices, without carriage. From their long experience in the business, and having the best workmen employed, they can furnish

Brushes of every Description. Of a superior quality, and on such terms as will be advantageous to the purchasers. In addition to their stock of Brushes, they have on hand & intend keeping a constant supply of Morgan's Patent

Boot-Cutters, Trees, Lasts, &c. A quantity of Russia Bristles, for sale

The highest price given for HOG'S BRISTLES & COLT'S TAILS.

Pittsburg, May 4, 1814. 25-6m

TO THE PUBLIC.

Prime Soap & Candle Factory.

THE subscriber having engaged in the above line, able and experienced journeymen from Philadelphia, and having now his establishment in full operation, and on an extensive and useful plan, offers for sale to CONTRACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and OTHERS, any quantity of excellent soap and candles (dipht and mould) warranted equal in every respect to any manufactured in the Eastern states, and which, on inspection and fairly analysed, will be found to have all the requisite quality, and composed of the best materials. Purchasers may be supplied on the most advantageous terms, by calling on him, examining the present stock, and judging for themselves at his manufactory in Lexington.

THOMAS TIBBATS.

N. B. I will give the usual cash prices for Tallow, Hoglard, Kitchen Grease, Ashes, Potash and all such articles as necessary to the above establishment.

TH. T. 13-4f

Lexington, March 24th, 1814.

NEW GOODS.

E. WARFIELD is just receiving from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and now opening at his store next door to Tilford, Scott and Trotter's, a large and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable for the fall season, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash, by the piece, or retail; among these goods may be found some choice articles, to wit:

Best Cotton Cards, No. 10, Elegant fancy patterns of New-England cotton cloth,
Stripes and Plaids,
A variety of fashionable Silks for Bonnets, Boots and Shoe of every kind,
Mantuas, Levantine and Virginia Silks,
Fancy Muslins, elegant
Cambric Muslins,
Linen Cambric,
Assorted Silk Velvets,
Do. Do. Ribbands,
Elegant new patterns of Paper Hangings, Queens and Glass Ware,
China, Tea and Table Sets,
Ironmongery of every description,
Groceries,
Teas of the best quality,
Best Coffee,
Segars of all kind,
Iron and Nails,
Currying Knives,
Curriers' Fleshers,
Veneering Saws, Cut Saws, Mill Saws,
Whip Saws, Hand Saws,
And a great variety of fall fancy Goods.

FOR SALE, A quantity of good Cotton Bagging ready for delivery.

WANTED, A few tons of good clean HEMP, for which the highest price will be given in money. 12

David Todd,

HAS just received from Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now opening at his store, the corner of Main street and Chesapeake, a very large and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will sell for cash by retail or the piece. Amongst which are the following choice goods:

Fine and Coarse Cloths,
Casimeres, Casinets, Flannels and Vestings
Cambric, India and Fancy Muslins,
Cambric Shirtings,
Black Cambrics, Bombazettes of different colors,
Black and Colored Levantine, Mantua and other Silks,
A large assortment of Ladies fancy and winter Shoes, booties, &c.
Silk Worsted and Cotton Hosiery,
Straw Bonnets, Black do.
Children's Beaver Hats, Men's fashionable Hats,
An elegant assortment of Ribbons,
A large assortment of Domestic Cottons & Woollens,
Hardware of every description,
Carpenters', Turners', Saddlers', and Shoe Makers' Tools,
Stock and Knob Locks, Saws,
Cutlery of all kinds,
China tea and coffee Cups & Saucers, Plates, Dishes, &c.
Queen's and Glass Ware,
Groceries of an excellent quality,
Coffee, Sugars, Teas, Wine, Brandy, &c.

44-4f Lexington, Oct. 29, 1814.

JUST RECEIVED

IN addition to our former stock of goods a large and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE—consisting of DRY GOODS, QUEENS' WARE, GROCERIES, &c.

Which were all laid in at least 15 months ago for cash, which will enable us to sell on as good terms as any person in our line. The store is kept in the Corner opposite R. G. Dudley and Co.

WILLIAMSON & MCKINNEY.

N. B. We also have on hand a quantity of JONES, best spun COTTON, which is equal to any in the state, and will be sold at the factory prices.

W. & Mc. Lexington, Sept. 19, 1814.

BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's BOOTS & SHOES,

made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—ALSO,

LADIES SHOES, of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail.

Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45-4f

WANTED to hire at the Lexington Manufactory Company TWENTY WHITE WEAVERS—ALSO TWENTY NEGROES acquainted with weaving, and several NEGRO BOYS from 7 to 12 years old.

Also wanted several apprentices to the spinning and weaving business—To those of 17 years old, liberal wages will be given, and the opportunity of learning a good trade—Apply to

R. MEGOWAN, Agent for the Lex. Manufactory Co. 35-4f August 29.

A Negro Man for Sale.

HE was brought up to house business in the City of Richmond, Virginia, his character is good—he is not sold for any fault—he will be sold low for Cash in hand.

LEXINGTON, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45-4f

WANTED.

TWO or THREE boys as Apprentices to learn the Carpenter's Trade.

M. KENNEDY.

Lexington, August 1, 1814. 31

TAKEN up by Joseph Patterson, living in Fayette county, near Bethel meeting-house, one Black Horse, about 14 hands one inch high, 7 years old last spring, the left hind foot white, some white spots on his back—appraised at \$30.

Living 12 miles from Lexington, on the Shawnee run road.

October 14, 1814—42

WANTED.

THIS day taken up as a stray by Thomas Barnes, living in said county, near the mouth of Jack's creek, a BAY HORSE COLT, supposed two years old past, about thirteen hands high, a long main and tail, a trotter, no brand to be discovered—appraised to ten dollars—none before me, this 4th of August, 1814.

48-3f ROBERT FRIER, j. p.

Wanted.

THIS day taken up as a stray by Thomas Barnes, living in said county, near the mouth of Jack's creek, a BAY HORSE COLT, supposed two years old past, about thirteen hands high, a long main and tail, a trotter, no brand to be discovered—appraised to ten dollars—none before me, this 4th of August, 1814.

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48-3f ROBERT FRIER, j. p.

Wanted.

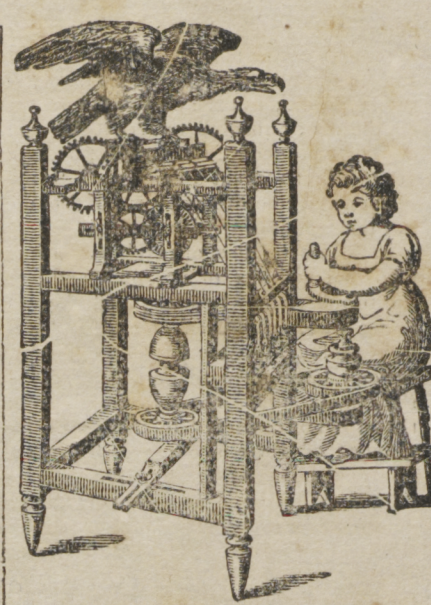
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48-3f ROBERT FRIER, j. p.



THIS useful Machine for Spinning Cotton will be seen at work at Mr. Whitney's, Cabinet shop, opposite Mr. Postlethwait's any day from 9 to 2, and from 3 till sundown. Patent rights for a single machine 15 dollars. The mottle parts will be furnished for six or any larger number of spindles at five dollars per spindle.

Cotton Spinners are respectfully invited to call and see this simple and expeditious mode of spinning cotton.

43 Lexington, Oct. 17.

TO MECHANICS.

Cabinet Makers, Carpenters, Turners in wood and iron, Black and Whitesmiths, Brass Founders and Filers, are wanted to make the several parts of a Spinning Machine, to be seen at Mr. Whitney's, opposite Mr. Postlethwait's Inn, Lexington.

The highest price will be given for two inch Cherry and four inch Poplar of the best quality, seasoned.

October 22 —43

HERAN & MAXWELL

HATTERS, CARRY on business nearly